



ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer
of Health

of the

SUTTON - IN - ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



1963

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council C. E. Holland, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, J. D. Bonser, Esq., J.P.

Public Health Department

Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., Tel. Sutton-in-Ashfield 600/601

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H.
Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

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P. N. TOWNSEND, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Diploma for Inspectors of Meat
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Trainee Public Health Inspector—

R. PAYTON

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Mrs. S. COUPE

Miss M. MERRY



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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Together with the Chief Public Health Inspector I submit the annual report on your environmental health services for 1963.

The vital statistics show that, once again, we failed to share the steady improvement in the national rate for still births and deaths of infants under one year of age. Scrutiny of the causes and circumstances of death did not reveal any particular or unusual factors.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis remained low and less than the figure for England and Wales.

We were fortunate in having no notifiable disease of consequence. A high rate of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis was maintained, but only some thirty-five per cent. of infants were vaccinated against smallpox.

The waiting list for houses was about static. Amongst the older houses, there are some two thousand still lacking essential amenities but potentially capable of improvement, and for which no application for a grant has been made, in spite of the constant endeavours of your public health inspectors to encourage improvement by grant. Details of the limited success of their efforts are given by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Noise from industrial processes was a prominent subject of complaint, investigation and debate. It is rarely possible to eliminate completely the noise of which complaint is made, and that, of course, is the result expected by complainants. However, every effort was made with the co-operation of the management of the firms concerned, to ensure that the best practicable means were taken to minimise the noise, but with varying degrees of success. The subject was still being actively pursued at the end of the year.

Readings of atmospheric pollution again emphasize the need for the effective operation of the Clean Air Act throughout the district.

Publicity material on the danger of smoking cigarettes was made available at the Health Department, Public Offices, Baths, Libraries and in Doctors' waiting rooms, and was also distributed to the larger factories and youth clubs. The Anti-Smoking Mobile Unit visited Stoneyford Road School in May and the members talked to an audience of school-children, answered their questions and showed a film on the subject. The proceedings were fully reported by the Press.

I am indebted to the Surveyor, Sewage Works Manager, Housing Architects, Housing Manager and the Chief Inspector of Police, for some of the information included in the report.

I greatly appreciate the ready co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector in all the work of the department, and express my thanks to the members of the staff for their willing and efficient assistance in their respective spheres.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1963

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1963. The district inspection work is given in full detail under the various headings of General Sanitation, Housing, Food Inspection, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing, etc.

The Slum Clearance programme proceeded steadily and normally; 58 houses were demolished, 92 persons in 24 families were rehoused. This year's effort brought us almost to the end of the large Meden Bank area, the few families remaining presenting problems of suitable alternative accommodation.

With the gradual diminution of the slum programme, energies have again been concentrated on the improvement grants for houses which can be saved for a few more years by modernisation. During this year 82 houses were dealt with under improvement grants, of which 72 were Standard and 10 Discretionary. This brings our total effort to 463 (271 Discretionary and 192 Standard) and a further 60 applications approved but not completed.

We learn that the new Housing Bill should come into operation next year. This legislation must surely be classed as the most important social measure since the introduction of Slum Clearance. The possibility of providing every reasonable dwelling with the basic amenities of bathroom and hot water must bring a great degree of consolation to many authorities particularly in heavy industrial areas, who have had to stand by and watch the rapid deterioration of houses to slum clearance standards. Fifteen to thirty years extra life on these houses, and still at a reasonable rent, should do much to halt the nagging worry of increasing slums and new council house building programmes.

The No. 1 Smoke Control Area was submitted and approved during the year and will come into operation on 1st September, 1964. This is the first step to a cleaner atmosphere.

Food Hygiene is of course one of the other major functions of the Health Department. The full requirements of meat inspection made necessary re-organisation of the Department since weekend work is essential routine. It appears ironical that at the present time when the majority of Industry and Local Government are moving towards a five day working week that the meat trade must choose to do more slaughtering over the weekend.

The Council will have to give some very serious consideration to the problem of refuse disposal. The Charnwood Street tip is filling rapidly and suitable alternative sites are not yet in evidence. This matter must be considered in the light of an important long term policy.

I must once more record my appreciation of the encouragement and co-operation of the Council and to Dr. McKean for his close support, also the District Inspectors, Miss Severn and junior staff for excellent team work.

Your obedient servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,680
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,444
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	£1,063,974	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	£4,432	

Vital Statistics

	Total	Males	Females	
Deaths	464	269	195	
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population) (Comparability Factor 1.22)				13.9
Live Births—Legitimate	678	337	341	
Illegitimate	32	19	13	
	710	356	354	

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	Legitimate	...	17	
(Comparability Factor 1.02)	Illegitimate	...	.8	17.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	...	...	...	4.5%
	Total	Males	Females	
Still Births	17	5	12	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	23.4
Legitimate Rate per 1,000 Legitimate total live and still births	...	...	...	23
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births	...	...	...	30.3
Total Live and Still Births	727	361	366	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	21	12	9	
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	29.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	29.5
Illegitimate infant deaths (per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	31.2
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	11.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	8.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	31.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion). Number of deaths	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	1.4

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population showed an increase of one hundred and forty. The natural increase, which is the excess of births over deaths, was two hundred and forty-six.

Births

The birth rate was a little higher, and the proportion of illegitimate births was slightly less than last year.

The following table shows the Rh groups of mothers for births, live and still, notified during the year.

	Still Births	Live Births	Infants Died during the year
Rh positive	14	598	11
Rh negative	3	119	1
Not known	—	8	—

Nineteen infants reported as suffering from jaundice progressed favourably. Eight of the mothers were Rh negative and ten were Rh positive.

Premature Births

Fifty-two infants born alive were premature by weight, the majority being in the higher weight group. Of the nine weighing under 3lb. 4oz. only four survived at the end of one month. The total survival rate was 90%.

Fourteen of the confinements were at home from which one infant was subsequently admitted to hospital.

Statistical summary:—

Rate per 1,000							
Live Births	...	12.7	7	16.9	36.6	73.2	
Birth weight—	— 3lb. 4oz.	— 4lb. 6 oz.	— 4lb. 15 oz.	— 5lb. 8oz.	Total		
Home	...	—	1	1	12	14	
Hospital	...	9	4	11	14	38	
Deaths	...	5	—	—	—	5	
Survived one month		4	5	12	26	47	
Rh factor of the mothers					Births	Infants Survived one month	
Rh positive	...	...	...	...	40	42	38
Rh negative	...	...	...	...	9	10	9

Still Births

There were seventeen still births, seven of the infants being premature by weight. The rate of 23.4 was an improvement on last year but still considerably above the figure for England and Wales (17.3).

Two of the mothers attended an ante-natal clinic, the others being supervised by General Practitioners. Fourteen of the confinements were in hospital.

The causes of intrauterine deaths according to the International Classification were:—

Diseases of foetus, and ill defined causes	...	...	6
Congenital malformations	...	...	4
Diseases and conditions of pregnancy and childbirth			2
Placental and cord conditions	...	...	5

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies:—

Age of Mother	Pregnancy				
	1st	2nd	3rd	7th	11th
Under 20
20—29
30—39
Age 41
	6	5	4	1	1

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths of infants under one week was 31.6 per thousand live and still births, compared with 29.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

Though the neo-natal mortality improved, death was only postponed till the later months in thirteen of the twenty-one infants who failed to survive the first year. The total mortality thus rose to 29.6 compared with 19.8 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire and 20.9 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death were congenital malformations, not associated with the taking of any drug, and respiratory infections. Three of the latter were terminal incidents in children suffering from congenital malformations. Six of the deaths were the subject of a coroner's inquiry with or without a post mortem examination.

Registered cause of death						No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under one week						At home	In Hospital	Total
Prematurity	...	...	...	—		3		3
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	—		2		2
Inattention at birth	...	...	...	1		—		1
						1	5	6
(b) One week and under one month								
Prematurity	...	...	...	—		1		1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	—		1		1
						—	2	2
(c) One month and over								
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	1		2		3
Respiratory Infections	...	...	...	2		6		8
Acute Encephalitis	...	...	...	—		1		1
Asphyxia (Aspiration of vomit)	...	...	...	1		—		1
						4	9	13
Mother attended Ante-Natal Clinics						1	5	6
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics						1	7	8

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of mother						Pregnancy		
						1st	2nd	4th
Under 20	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	—
20—29	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
						5	2	1

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:

				Prematurity	Congenital Malformation	Respiratory Infections
1936	...	...	...	11.2	8.0	20.9
1946	...	...	...	14.5	6.6	9.2
1956	...	...	...	8.9	7.1	8.9
1962	...	...	...	7.2	5.7	5.7
1963	...	...	...	5.6	8.5	11.3

Year	Infantile Mortality in Wards				Comparative Mortality	
	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42
1956	34	43	67	39	43	27
1962	25	24	28	22	24.4	22.1
1963	36	29	32	15	29.6	19.8

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

	Under 1 month					Over 1 month
1936	26	43
1946	26	20
1956	32	11
1962	14	10
1963	11	18

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total live and still births:—

1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

	Sutton-in-Ashfield	England & Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	17.8	18.2
Still births per 1,000 births, live and still	23.4	17.3
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	29.6	20.9
Neo-natal Mortality, deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births	11.3	14.2
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion)	1.4	0.22
Due to abortion	0.0	0.06

General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—

All causes	...	...	...	...	13.9	12.2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.056
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.519
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	2.249	1.658

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

Malignant Neoplasm :—

	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	10	7	17
Lung and Bronchus	16	3	19
Breast	—	13	13
Uterus	—	4	4
Others	22	15	37
Leukaemia	2	2	4
<hr/>			
	50	44	94
<hr/>			

Diseases of Circulatory System :—

Coronary disease, angina	...	...	57	12	69
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	7	7	14
Other heart disease	...	...	10	23	33
Other circulatory disease	...	...	8	11	19
			82	53	135

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System :—

41 46 87

Diseases of Respiratory System :—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	28	7	35
			38	15	53		

According to the Registrar General, sixteen men and three women died of cancer of the lung, their ages ranging from forty-three to eighty-eight years. Our records show fifteen men and three women.

The total deaths from bronchitis was not significantly different from last year but the preponderance of males was more marked. The deaths are shown as a percentage of deaths from all causes in the table below which also includes the annual rainfall.

Annual Rainfall Sutton-in-Ashfield		% of deaths from all causes Sutton-in-Ashfield England and Wales	
1958	33.88"	11.43%	5.58%
1959	21.54"	9.83%	5.508%
1960	36.79"	11.41%	5.031%
1961	25.04"	8.95%	5.68%
1962	23.03"	8.84%	5.99%
1963	25.31"	7.50%	6.44%

The one maternal death was due to a chest complication after Caesarean Section in a woman aged forty-one suffering from toxæmia of pregnancy.

One child born prematurely with a congenital heart defect died after a heart operation at the age of twenty-three months. The other pre-school child who died, aged 3 years, sustained fatal injuries in a road traffic accident.

There were five deaths of school children—two from leukaemia, one due to congenital malformations, one following a road traffic accident and one a home accident—from burns when an inflammable nightdress caught fire. The last, at least, was preventable and it is hoped that such clothing will disappear from the market.

There were two other deaths due to accidents in the home—both in elderly persons, in one the clothing caught fire and in the other a fall on the stairs caused a fractured femur.

Three of the deaths by suicide were caused by coal gas and the fourth was due to barbiturate poisoning.

Road traffic accidents accounted for three adult deaths in addition to the two children.

The following table is an extract from the statistics of road traffic accidents which occurred in Sutton-in-Ashfield:—

Killed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Seriously injured	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Slightly injured	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Total number of accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	257

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.60	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	58	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	53	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.6	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12.	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4
1954	30.6	25.4	15.5	15.2	12.	11.3
1955	27.3	24.9	14.7	15.0	12.5	11.7
1956	42.9	23.7	14.0	15.6	13.6	11.7
1957	24.6	23.1	14.1	16.1	12.8	11.5
1958	27.4	22.6	14.4	16.4	14.1	11.7
1959	29.8	22.2	15.7	16.5	12.9	11.6
1960	30.9	21.9	15.9	17.1	13.8	11.5
1961	17.4	21.6	15.6	17.4	14.2	12.0
1962	24.4	21.6	17.2	18.0	13.7	11.9
1963	29.6	20.9	17.8	18.2	13.9	12.2

*Crude

**ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE
IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS**

All Ante-Natal Sessions are held at the Forest Street Clinic and expectant mothers from any part of the district may attend. The Health Visitors give appointments on request for relaxation sessions which are held regularly throughout the year. Each course lasts for eight weeks.

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante Natal	Post-Natal	Smallpox Vaccination	Immunisation and Vaccination (By appointment)		
					Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation	Poliomyelitis Vaccination	
Sutton-in-Ashfield: Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday & 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month 2—3 p.m.	2nd Wednes- day of each month 2—3 p.m.	1st Thursday of each month 3.40 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursday of each month 2.30—3 p.m.	3rd Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m. (Mondays by arrangement)	
Huthwaite : Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	—	—	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic	Last Monday of each month 2.30 p.m.	Last Monday of each month 3.30 p.m.	
Skegby and Stanton Hill : St. Andrew's Church Hall, Skegby	Every Monday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	—	—	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic	2nd Tuesday of each month 2.30—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month 3.30 p.m.	

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

The blood samples taken at the ante-natal clinics gave the following results:—

				Mothers	Infants
Rh Positive	...	...	...	45	11
Rh Negative	...	...	...	38	3

52.7% of all births were in hospital, to which three hundred and eighty-three mothers were admitted, one hundred and twelve on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Five mothers and two infants had blood transfusions. Four births were notified from nursing homes.

A total of four hundred and thirty blood donors, including thirty-one new volunteers, attended the two sessions held in the district by the Regional Transfusion Service. It took two thousand four hundred and twenty-five blood donations to satisfy the needs of patients in the Mansfield Group of hospitals during 1963.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was necessary during the year.

Mortuary

The mortuary at King's Mill Hospital was used for thirty-four cases at a cost of £51 6s. 6d.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

Sickness and Superannuation Schemes

There were forty-nine examinations during the year.

Acceptance recommended	...	...	...	...	...	43
Acceptance not recommended	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deferred for six months	...	...	...	...	...	3
Special reports after absenteeism	...	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Except for one isolated house supplied by a well and five caravan sites supplied by standpipe, all houses have a direct supply from the mains.

The Central Nottinghamshire Water Board assumed responsibility for the supply and distribution of water on October 1st.

Up to the 30th September the water mains were extended by 830 yards.

During the same period, the total volume of water available from all sources was 493,377,000 gallons of which 19,293,000 gallons were passed on to Kirkby-in-Ashfield and 837,000 gallons to Mansfield. There is no information available on the quantity received by Sutton-in-Ashfield after the end of September.

Regular analyses showed the quality was satisfactory if adequate chlorination was continued. Raw water from Rushley and Far Baulker was examined on three occasions chemically and eight bacteriologically. Twenty-two samples from the mains were examined chemically and ninety-five bacteriologically.

The fluoride content of the water available here is low. The figures in parts per million are:—

Rushley	Meden Valley	Mansfield	Far Baulker
0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04

No decision on fluoridation has yet been made by the Water Board.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

	(a) Rushley Supply February	(b) Baths Water July
The samples contain per million parts:—		
Total solids dried at 180° C.	270.00	705.00
Suspended matter	absent	trace
Chlorides as chlorine	24.85	202.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	4.12	6.18
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.004	0.184
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.340
Temporary Hardness	65.00	117.50
Permanent Hardness	79.00	66.50
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 30° F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00	0.72
pH Value	8.10	7.30
Appearance	clear & bright	slightly turbid
Odour	normal	normal
Taste and Colour	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	0.15	0.30
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	2	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	1	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.

(a) At the time of sampling this water satisfied the required standard of bacterial quality of the Ministry of Health.

This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling the water in the swimming baths was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality.

Public Swimming Baths

The water is from the public supply and chemical and bacteriological examinations proved satisfactory. Six samples were taken during the swimming season, which is from April to September, and a specimen analysis is shown above.

The final scheme for the improvement of the Public Baths facilities was agreed and had the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It is to be implemented in the financial year 1964/65.

Sewerage

During the year extensions to sewers were:—

Foul	...	...	...	...	...	774 yards
Surface water	...	...	...	...	...	496 yards
Combined	...	...	...	...	...	577 yards

Sewage Disposal

Work continued on the preparation and design of a scheme of reconstruction of the main sewage works at Unwin Road, and it was anticipated that tenders would be invited early in 1964. Included in the scheme is a new administrative block and laboratory.

A scheme to abandon the small sewage work at Blackwell Road, and to construct a pumping station on the site to pump sewage to the Common Road Works, awaited the approval of the Ministry. Work on the preparation of a scheme for complete reconstruction of the Huthwaite Common Road Works proceeded during the year.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year was 25.31", compared with the average for the last forty-nine years of 28.68". The minimum was in December with 0.59" and the maximum in November with 4.23". The highest daily rainfall was in August when the reading was 0.78".

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	0
Conversions completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	0
P.C.'s abolished 1930-1963	...	...	...	...	...	3464
P.C.s remaining	...	...	...	...	...	97

The remaining pail closets cannot be converted owing to the absence of sewers, or to the fact that the properties are to be dealt with under slum clearance.

Visits in connection with Housing—

(a) Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	789	
(b) Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	1416	
(c) Overcrowding	...	...		...	28	2233
					—	—
Water Supply and Sampling	...	...	...	...		159
Drainage	...	...	...	...		304
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...		78
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...		48
Rodent Infestations	...	...	...	...		702
Shops Act	...	...	...	...		2
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...		48

Public Cleansing—

(a) Collection	...	...	...	...	...	242	
(b) Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	298	
(c) Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	284	824
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...		144
Stables, Piggeries, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...		4
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...		0
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Control Areas					...		632
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	...		218
Schools	...	...	...	...	...		13
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...		501

Notices served :

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	243	
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	650	
Informal Notices outstanding	31st	Dec.	1962			34	
Informal Notices outstanding	31st	Dec.	1963			54	
Statutory Notices outstanding	31st	Dec.	1963			4	
Informal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	223		
Verbal Notices abated	...	...	...	...	44	267	
					—	—	

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses.

Summary of Work Done

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Dangerous structures remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Remedy of dampness in walls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Yards paved or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Internal repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Sinks provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sinks renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Washing coppers provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Washing coppers renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food stores provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Defective combination ranges repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

(b) General Work

Water closets and structures repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Accummulations removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rodent infestations abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Complaints unfounded ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Reports to the Surveyor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Complaints received ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1531
Dirty premises cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Animal nuisance abated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grease traps provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

(c) Drainage

Number of premises visited ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Blocked drains cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
New drains tested and passed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective drains found ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Defective drains repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Open channel drainage abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cesspools reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Control Areas

The estimation of the smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method are given in the table below.

The No. 1 Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Ministry on 16th May, 1963, and will come into operation on 1st September, 1964. This was a pilot scheme, with 312 premises of all types, in approximately 42 acres.

The first survey of the No. 2 Area (425 premises) was completed but the cost will have to be re-estimated in view of the Ministry Circular on the installation of openable stoves in lieu of open fires.

Estimation of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method

SMOKE: The term 'smoke' is used to denote fine suspended impurity collected by the test filter.

H.D.R.:	Highest Daily Recording)	
		)	measured in
L.D.R.:	Lowest Daily Recording	)	microgrammes
		)	per cubic metre.
M.A.:	Monthly Average)	

	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			Rainfall
1963	H.D.R.	L.D.R.	M.A.	H.D.R.	L.D.R.	M.A.	
January	1056	76	377	556	80	237	1.04''
February	560	52	313	384	104	221	0.62''
March	500	68	190	229	33	118	3.11''
April	424	44	133	200	65	115	2.66''
May	168	36	77	125	48	73	1.26''
June	124	16	41	109	48	54	2.79''
July	196	16	57	139	42	71	2.20''
August	136	12	57	127	25	60	3.12''
September	336	32	148	243	47	112	2.56''
October	564	80	169	232	49	101	1.13''
November	512	48	202	237	41	110	4.23''
December	692	48	295	550	62	183	0.59''

Eradication of Bed Bugs

(a)	Council Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	1
	Council Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Private Houses found infested	...	...	...	...	1
	Private Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	1
	Premises disinfested due to other infestations				...	82

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Public Cleansing—Refuse Collection

The whole question of the labour force available for the collection of refuse was brought to a head with discussions on the possibility of a bin-bonus scheme. Suitable temporary labour was never available for periods of emergency, sickness or holidays. After discussion with the Trade Union representatives it was found possible to agree the basis of an incentive bin-bonus scheme, and this was introduced at the beginning of December. It is useless to comment at this stage on its success or otherwise. It is sincerely hoped, that, with the co-operation of all concerned, this incentive will do much to even out the problems of shortage of labour for this arduous and evidently, unpopular, employment.

An order was placed for the provision of a large capacity compression vehicle with crew cab. This is due for delivery in the Spring of 1964. Each of the three teams will then be fairly evenly equipped to cope with the ever increasing volume of refuse.

Refuse Disposal

This is one of our most important problems for urgent consideration, and, if possible, on the basis of a long term policy. Suitable sites are not by any means plentiful or convenient. Many sites viewed had difficulties which automatically rule them out as refuse disposal points. This may be an opportune moment to consider the question of a joint refuse disposal plant. It may be that neighbouring Authorities could have the same problem and a similar interest.

Cesspool Cleansing

Two hundred and thirty-six applications for the cleansing of cesspools were dealt with. No difficulties were encountered with this service.

Salvage

The limited tonnage imposed by the Paper Mills continued during the year, and our sales were as follows :—

		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Fibreboard	1963	537	19	4,499	17	6
	1962	536	16½	4,612	11	5
Tins and Scrap Metal	1963	2	2	12	10	6

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing accommodation was provided for one hundred and sixty-three families, with the exception of two who had new houses, and three who had new flats, all were re-housed in relets. Private enterprise provided a further sixty-one houses.

The waiting list for bungalows and houses was reduced by one.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

Housing Manager's Report :

Number of dwellings at 31/12/63.

		Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton area	...	2523	337	40	498	3448
Skegby area	...	508	50	44	52	654
Huthwaite area		294	56	—	48	398
		3325	493	84	598	4500
As at 31/12/62		3323	493	84	595	4495

Applications for accommodation outstanding at 31/12/63

From Existing Tenants and Owner/Occupiers

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
6 children	—	1	—	—	1
5 children	1	3	2	—	6
4 children	5	4	4	1	14
3 children	10	13	5	4	32
2 children	4	30	16	8	58
1 child	12	45	16	13	86
0 children	7	25	12	9	53
	39	121	55	35	250
At 31/12/62	36	116	44	35	231

Applications for Bungalows

Accommodation required for:—

	Outside U.D. Area		Sutton		Skegby		Huthwaite		Total
	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	
5 persons	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 persons	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	7
3 persons	—	1	50	—	9	1	23	—	84
2 persons	8	1	191	11	38	2	43	3	297
1 person	10	9	91	31	15	3	19	5	183
	18	11	337	42	63	6	87	8	572
As at 31/12/62	14	10	312	40	64	10	89	10	549

Applications from Families in Rooms

			Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
7 children	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
6 children	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
5 children	...	...	1	4	—	1	6
4 children	...	...	2	1	1	1	5
3 children	...	...	2	11	4	2	19
2 children	...	...	12	27	7	5	51
1 child	...	...	12	90	20	13	135
0 children	...	...	17	113	26	12	168
			46	249	58	34	387
At 31/12/62			42	272	75	41	430

Total number of applications outstanding at 31/12/63

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
From Tenants ..	39	121	55	35	250
For Bungalows ...	29	379	69	95	572
Families in Rooms	46	249	58	34	387
Total	114	749	182	164	1209
As at 31/12/62	102	740	193	175	1210

Lettings during 1963 according to situation of dwelling

			Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom house	...	...	2	—	—	2
New 2 bedroom flats	..	...	3	—	—	3
Relets:—Houses	...	...	52	11	9	72
Bungalows	...	...	25	5	3	33
Ground Floor Flats	...	...	12	4	1	17
First Floor Flats	...	...	32	3	1	36
			126	23	14	163
Lettings 1962			204	22	16	242
				1963	1962	
New dwellings	...	...	5	96		
Relets	...	...	158	146		

Twenty-two relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Eighteen dwellings were let to tenants moved from redevelopment areas.

Lettings during 1963 showing district from which applicants were housed:—

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
Four bedroom houses	1	2	1	—	4
Three bedroom houses	2	44	5	11	62
Two bedroom houses	2	3	2	1	8
Bungalows ...	1	22	6	4	33
Downstairs flats ...	2	8	4	1	15
Upstairs flats ...	—	18	5	1	24
Higher rented flats ...	3	11	3	—	17
Total	11	108	26	18	163
Lettings during 1962	16	135	65	26	242

Post War Housing position at 31/12/62

Dwellings completed	...	...	...	...	2476
Schemes completed	...	...	...	...	54

Housing Architect’s report :—

1. Schemes completed during 1963						
Central Redevelopment Area Scheme No. 1A (Flats) 2-BR	...					3
2. Other Schemes in progress during 1963						
Carsic Lane Scheme No. 21						
1-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	30	None occupied
2-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	2	None occupied
Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 22						
3-BR Houses	...	...	...	...	16	Two occupied
Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 23A						
2-BR Houses	...	...	...	...	50	None occupied
Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 23B						
2-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	24	None occupied
Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 23C						
1-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	32	None occupied
Bedsitters	...	...	...	...	4	None occupied
Carsic Lane Housing Scheme No. 23D						
1-BR Bungalows	...	...	...	...	20	None occupied
Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme No. 12						
2-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	10	None occupied
1-BR Flats	...	...	...	...	2	None occupied
Bedsitters	...	...	...	...	2	None occupied

WARNER & DEAN,
Housing Architects.

In addition to the five dwellings completed by the Local Authority sixty-one dwellings were built by private contractors.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

Houses represented as Individual Unfit	...	...	...	6
Houses demolished—Individual Unfit	...	...	...	58
Houses demolished—Redevelopment Area	...	...	...	11
Houses demolished—Clearance Areas	...	...	...	0
Houses closed	...	...	...	0
Number of persons displaced from Individual Unfit Houses				92
Number of families displaced from Individual Unfit Houses				24

Repair of Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	...	...	223
Houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	...	...	35
Houses rendered fit by Local Authority in default	...	...	0

Housing Act, 1957 — Overcrowding:

Nine households were investigated for alleged overcrowding, one of which proved to be legally overcrowded.

The family remaining on the list at the end of the year was sharing a Council house with relatives.

31/12/62 Families on the list	...	...	...	...	1
Added 1963	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 2
Rehoused 1963 by Council	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
31/12/63 Families on the list	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>

Improvement Grants

					Standard	Discretionary
Total up to 31/12/62	...	...	...	...	120	261
Granted 1963	...	...	...	...	72	10
					<hr/> 192	<hr/> 271
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Re-housing and Demolition

Twenty-two families were re-housed from individual unfit representations, and eighteen from re-development areas.

Four families refused houses offered to them which they considered unsuitable for a variety of reasons.

A total of five houses was added to the 1960 list of unfit properties. At the end of the year eight houses awaited official representation and seventeen families in houses represented awaited re-housing.

The total number of houses required at the end of the year was twenty-five from the lists, and, in addition, a number to re-house families from unfit properties in re-development areas.

Details of Re-housing

(a) from Individual Unfit Houses

West Ward

61, Alferton Road	9, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby
40, Slater Street	22, Chaucer Crescent
42, Slater Street	13, Brierley Road
54, Slater Street	33, Burn Street
56, Slater Street	100, The Oval
51, Willowbridge Lane	18, Brown Crescent
53, Willowbridge Lane	4, Stevenson Crescent
55, Willowbridge Lane	40, Eastfield Side
57, Willowbridge Lane	25, Frederick Street
2, Wood Street	95, Station Road

Skegby Ward

2, Dunsil Cottages	11, Westbourne Road
3, Dunsil Cottages	26, Greenwood Avenue, Huthwaite
5, Dunsil Cottages	29, Charles Street
Glen Street, Sandlant House	42, Davies Avenue
30, Meden Bank	8, Peel Street
56, Meden Bank	107, Carsic Road
60, Meden Bank	26, Davies Avenue

Huthwaite Ward

103, Blackwell Road	23, Clegg Hill Drive, Huthwaite
109, Blackwell Road	2, Northwood Avenue
20, Main Street	23, Cross Lane, Huthwaite
19, New Fall Street	5, Woodland Avenue, Huthwaite

(b) from Closing Order—West Ward

166, Kirkby Road	63, Collins Avenue
------------------	--------------------

The following Individual Unfit Houses were vacated and closed the tenant not being re-housed by the Council.

West Ward — 2, Mapplewells Yard

Skegby Ward — 212, Mansfield Road, Skegby

(c) from Re-development Areas

East Ward

* 50, Station Street	9, Willowbridge Lane,
----------------------	-----------------------

West Ward

* 9, Spring Street	4, Fireman's Row
* 11, Spring Street	15, Warnadene Road
* 13, Spring Street	5, Cauldwell Road
* 15, Spring Street	1a, Elder Street, Skegby
* 17, Spring Street	17, Percival Crescent
* 19, Spring Street	77, Percival Crescent
4, Wallstone Place	53, The Twitchell

Huthwaite Ward

21, Club Yard	4, Leamington Hall Bungalows
23, Club Yard	17, Oakland Avenue, Huthwaite
25, Club Yard	102, Little Lane, Huthwaite
19, Swan Yard	18, Greenwood Avenue, Huthwaite
21, Swan Yard	157, Kirkby Road
25, Swan Yard	16, Byron Avenue
27, Swan Yard	18, Market Street, Huthwaite
29, Swan Yard	8, Southwood Avenue
31, Swan Yard	48, Woodland Avenue, Huthwaite
33, Swan Yard	35, Woodland Avenue, Huthwaite

* Certificates of Unfitness.

Details of Demolition :—

Individual Unfit Houses—Fifty-eight

East Ward

32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Station Road.

West Ward

51, 53, 55 and 57, Willowbridge Lane

Skegby Ward

42 houses Meden Bank, Nos. 21—60 (consecutively) and 115 and 116.

Huthwaite Ward

144, Blackwell Road

42, 44, 46, 48 and 50, Sherwood Street

Redevelopment Areas — Eleven

East Ward

50, Station Street

West Ward

9, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19, Spring Street

4, Wallstone Place

Huthwaite Ward

21, 23, and 25, Club Yard

Caravan Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

All the shack dwellings have been eliminated. The remaining semi-permanent structures will be dealt with as opportunities arise usually by agreement with the owner-occupiers.

The final improvements required under licence for the Caravan Site at Skegby were not completed. Action was taken to enforce the requirements.

We experienced frequent visits from various groups of the roaming travellers. Stronger pressure, with the able support of the local Police, did much to move these people on, after they had been allowed a reasonable few days respite from their travels.

Factories Act, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	3	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	117	47	0	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	6	0	0
Total	130	56	0	0

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	0	0	1	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	0	0	1	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2	0

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making etc.	210	0	0	0	0	0
Cleaning and Washing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Outworkers not employed on any other processes.

SECTION E

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses were licensed:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Suppliers, Church Street.
Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.
Taylor and Lowe, High Street, Stanton Hill.

Slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	18
New slaughtermen's licences issued	...	...	...	...	...	0

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1139
(b) Visits to Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	52
(c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	22

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	27491	4683	174	90	17865	4679	0
Number inspected	27491	4683	174	90	17865	4679	0

All Diseases Except Tuberculosis
and Cysticerci

Whole carcases condemned	0	0	0	1	1	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1474	53	0	324	865	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	31.48%	30.47%	0	1.82%	18.51%	0

Tuberculosis Only :

Whole carcases condemned	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	0	0	106	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.08%	0.57%	0	0	2.26%	0

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned
At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.**

Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis						Weight	
						lbs.	lbs.
1 carcase of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	670	
Parts of carcasses, Pork	...	...	...	...	...	22	
101½ heads			2 lungs				
2 livers			2 mesenteries			1265	
Total Weight							1957

Other Diseases							
Abscesses — part carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	79	
Arthritis — 7 legs of pig	...	...	...	...	...	63	
Bruising — part carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Emaciation — 1 carcase of sheep		...	...	...	...	52	
Gangrene — 1 carcase of pig	...	...	...	...	...	110	
Gangrenous Pneumonia —							
1 carcase of pig, 1 carcase of sheep						115	
Jaundice — 1 carcase of sheep	...	...	...	...	...	66	
Septicaemia — 1 carcase of cattle, 2 carcasses of sheep						262	
Septic Peritonitis — 1 carcase of pig	...	...	...	...	...	92	
Toxaemia — 1 carcase of pig, 1 carcase of sheep	...	...	...	...	...	118	1002

Offal

Abscesses	1 foot, 10 heads, 1 heart, 169 livers, 24 lungs, 2 kidneys, 4 diaphragms, 2 stomachs	...	...	...	...	2612	
Actinobacillosis	42 heads, 2 tongues	...	...	...	...	1268	
Actinomycosis	13 heads, 1 udder	...	...	...	...	401	
Cirrhosis	70 livers	...	...	...	...	251	
Congestion	5 lungs	...	...	...	...	15	
Cysticercus Bovis	3 heads	...	...	...	...	90	
Cysts	10 heads, 2 hearts, 1 kidney, 3 livers	...	...	...	...	324	
Echinococcus	2 lungs	...	...	...	...	12	
Fascioliasis	801 livers, 42 lungs	...	...	...	...	10212	
Gastro-enteritis	1 stomach and intestines	...	...	...	...	18	
Hydronephrosis	4 kidneys	...	...	...	...	1	
Mastitis	22 udders	...	...	...	...	236	
Melanosis	2 livers, 2 lungs	...	...	...	...	38	
Milk Spot	48 livers	...	...	...	...	142	
Nephritis	4 kidneys	...	...	...	...	1	
Parasites	264 livers, 218 lungs, 14 mesenteries	...	...	...	...	841	
Pericarditis	130 hearts	...	...	...	...	269	
Peritonitis	110 livers, 1 mesentery, 1 set intestines 14 diaphragms, 8 spleens	...	...	...	...	898	
Pleurisy	364 lungs, 5 diaphragms	...	...	...	...	1681	
Pneumonia	642 lungs	...	...	...	...	789	
Prolapsed Rectum	1 set intestines	...	...	...	...	9	
Telangiectasis	10 livers	...	...	...	...	134	
Tumours	2 livers	...	...	...	...	26	
							20268

Summary of Meat Condemned :

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1957	
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	21270	
							23227=1659st. 1-lb.

Detained — 3 carcasses of cattle detained in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

At Retail Shops :

	lbs.		lbs.
Fruit tinned	53	Ox kidneys (frozen)	28
Meat tinned	376	Sausages	65
Milk and cream tinned ...	15	Assorted foods (frozen) ...	23
Tomatoes tinned	81		
Other tinned foods	27	Total	668

Milk Supply :

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/63	6
No. of Distributors 31/12/63	64
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/63	49
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/63	40
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/63	58
No. of visits to Dairies	24
No. of visits to Distributors	68
New Dairies erected	0
Dairies modernised	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

Milk samples taken :

T.T. Pasteurised	T.T. Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
55	20	24	21	120

Two samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli. Both were negative. One sample failed the Phosphatase Test. Satisfactory on resampling.

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1963

(a) Ice Cream :

	No.	Inspections
Manufacture and sale	3	46
Sale only	180	50

	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test (1)	(2)
Ice Cream	52	51	1
Iced Lolly, one sample, satisfactory.			

No case of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

(b) Meat Products

No.	Inspections
26	82

Food Hygiene Regulations

Details of Food Shops and Inspections

Premises	Number	Inspections
Baker and General Grocer	9	30
Butchers	56	92
Confectioner and General Grocer	166	40
Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer	11	52
Confectioner	31	5
Fish and Chip Frying	20	34
Fish (Wet)	1	5
General Grocer and Greengrocer	17	14
Grocer and General Stores	10	20
Greengrocer	22	42
General Confectioner and Off-Licence	21	8
Tripe	1	2
Wines and Spirits	1	0
Public Houses and Hotels	50	14
Inspection of Other Food Premises and Vehicles	Restaurants & Canteens Market Stalls Street Vendors	86 232 45

Public Market

All the food stalls were inspected regularly. There was no necessity for any statutory action, and all the food handlers were co-operative.

The mobile washing unit is always available on market days and is appreciated.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Other Food

This is taken to the local works for processing to fertilizer.

General Observations

The Health Department still emphasizes the need for close personal contact with all sections of the Food Trade, and, in particular, the food handlers. This is done principally by the informal discussions on the spot at the time of inspection. We feel that this approach does much to maintain the goodwill which should exist between all people responsible for the cleanliness of food.

Food and Drugs

Milk Samples Tested

Pasteur- ised	T.T. Pasteurised	Ster- ilised	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled	T.T. Pasteurised Channel Isles	Homogenised
22	27	21	22	16	4

All 112 samples proved satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act—Legal Action

No legal action was taken during the year.

Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed during the year

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Almond Marzipan	1		
Aludrox Tablets	1		
Baking Powder	1		
Beef Dripping	1		
Beer	1		
Blancmange Powder	1		
Cake decorations	1		
Cheese spread	1		
Chewing Gum	1		
Cochineal	1		
Cocktail Cherries	1		
Cocoa	1		
Coffee and Chickory essence	1		
Confectionery (cakes)	3		
Confectionery (sweets)	11	1	No official certificate issued.
Cordials	3		
Cornflour	1		
Cough Mixture	1		
Cream Cheese	1		
Custard Powder	1		
Cut Mixed Peel	1		
Dates	1		
Double Cream	1		
Dressed Crab Paste	1		
Dried Thyme	1		
Drinking Chocolate	1		
Ferrodic Tablets	1		
Fig Roll Biscuits	1		
Fruit Sauce	1		
Ice-cream	2		
Ice-lollie	1		
Indian Brandee	1		
Jams	4		
Lemon Pie filling	1		
Maccaroni	1		
Margarine	1		
Milk	6		
Mixed Pickles	2	1	No official certificate issued.
Oxtail Soup	1		
Panadol Tablets	1		
Pineapple Juice	1		
Potted Beef	2		
Potted Meat and Fish Paste	3		
Rice	1		
Saccharin Tablets	1		
Sage and Onion Stuffing	2		
Salad Cream	1		
Sardines in oil	1		
Shredded Beef Suet	1		
Soft Drinks	4		
Sugar	1		
Table Jellies	2		
Tea	1		
Tea Cakes mix	1		
Tinned Baked Beans	1		
Tinned Fruit	3	2	No official certificate issued.
Tinned Minced Beef Loaf	1		
Tinned Minced Chicken	1		
Tinned Processed Peas	1		
Tinned Rice Pudding	1		
Tinned Salmon	1		
Tinned Sausages in brine	1		
Tinned Steak and Kidney Pudding	1		

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Tinned Steak and Vegetables	1	1	No official certificate issued.
Tinned Lunch Tongues	1		
Tomato Ketchup	2		
Vinegar	1		
White Sauce mix	1		
Total	<u>103</u>	<u>5</u>	

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Prophylaxis

The poliomyelitis vaccination schedule was amended in accordance with the recommendations in Circular 10/63.

One school party of twenty-eight children and three teachers were given T.A.B. injections before going on holiday to Switzerland.

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last twenty-nine years are summarised below.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation) ...	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation) ...	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive) ...	26	2
1947—1963 (inclusive) ...	0	0

Prophylaxis — Completed treatment 1963

Born in years	1963	1961, 1960	1958-	Totals
Clinics ...	252	251	18	552
Privately ...	3	31	6	47
	255	282	24	599

BOOSTER Injections given about school age.

Clinics or Schools ...	512
Privately ...	9
	521

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1963

Under 1 year, i.e. born 1963 ...	255
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive) ...	2162
School children, 5—14 years (inclusive)	5336

% Level of Immunisation

	31/12/63	31/12/62
% of infants under one year, immunised before they are one year old ...	80%	85%
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive) ...	88%	90%
School children, 5—14 years (inclusive) ...	95%	96%

Age groups 1-5 years

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented but failed to bring Infants to clinic
Children born 1958 ...	93%	1%	2%
Children born 1959 ...	94%	—	3%
Children born 1960 ...	91%	—	3%
Children born 1961 ...	87%	1%	3%
Children born 1962 ...	80%	2%	5%

Whooping Cough

Only two notifications were received, in respect of children aged 2 and 3 years, both of whom had been notified as suffering from the same disease in January, 1962, neither having been previously immunised.

Prophylaxis — Primary — Completed treatment 1963.

Born in years	1963	1962	1961/60/59	1958 - 1949 (incl.)	Totals
Clinics ...	249	249	13	—	511
Privately ...	3	31	6	2	42
	252	280	19	2	553

Tetanus

Prophylaxis — Primary — Completed treatment 1963.

Born in years	1963	1962	1961/60/59	1958 - 1949 (incl.)	Totals
Clinics ...	252	251	22	34	559
Privately ...	3	27	5	7	42
	255	278	27	41	601

Reinforcing injections — Triple Antigen —
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus — given age 18/21 months

	Born 1962		Born 1961		Total
Clinics	183	...	168	351
Privately	4	...	4	8

Acute Poliomyelitis

No notifications were received.

Prophylaxis — Completed primary treatment — three oral doses 1963

	Born 1963	Born 1962	Born 1961	Born 1960— 1943	Born 1942— 1933	Others	Totals
Clinics ...	89	396	37	81	7	12	622
Privately	2	20	4	17	13	8	64
	91	416	41	98	20	20	686

Three Salk Injections—							
Privately	1	9	—	2	1	—	13

Reinforcing Doses

Oral Third (after 2 Salk)				Oral Fourth (after 3 Salk; 2 Salk and 1 Oral; or 3 Oral) (at school age)			
Clinics ...	229	...	...	...	...	1056	
Privately	20	...	...	...	...	24	
Third Salk Injections				Fourth Salk Injections			
Privately	7	...	...	...	...	11	
Clinic ...	—	...	...	...	...	1	

Estimated percentage treated —	31/12/63	31/12/62
Children born 1962
Children born 1961
Born 1960 — 1943
Born 1942 — 1933
Born 1932 — 1920

Smallpox

The last case in the district was notified in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated			Primary Vaccinations		Re-vaccinations	
			Clinics	Privately	Clinics	Privately
Under 1 year	...	...	1	7	—	—
Age 1 year	...	...	113	1	—	—
Age 2 to 4 years	...		5	—	—	—
Age 5 to 14 years	...		8	1	2	—
Age 15 years and over	...		—	5	4	—
Totals			127	14	6	—

Measles

The epidemic which began in the winter months of 1962 declined rapidly at the beginning of 1963. After showing a secondary wave in May, the disease again faded out.

An infant aged nine months and a child aged two years were admitted to hospital where both recovered.

Incidence in Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Total
139	38	11	20	56	30	13	6	1	1	5	5	325

Incidence in Wards

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
107	90	78	50

Age and Sex Distribution

	Males		Females		Total
Under 1
Age 1
Age 2
Age 3
Age 4
Age 5—9
Age 10—14
Age 15

Scarlet Fever

The eight cases occurred sporadically from February to October. One was admitted to hospital.

Acute Encephalitis

The death of an infant, who died in hospital at the age of five weeks, was attributed to meningo encephalitis after post mortem examination. The exudate was not cultured.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Eight notifications were received from the King's Mill Hospital, seven from June to August. No cause was found for six of them, and the other two were attributed to cellulitis of the thigh and urinary infection respectively.

Pneumonia

Three cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified, one of whom died.

Influenza

Two deaths were attributed to influenza.

Dysentery

The three notifications received were in respect of adults, two of whom were in King's Mill Hospital and the other in Harlow Wood Hospital. None of the cases were normally resident in this area.

Food Poisoning

Three adults were taken ill with diarrhoea and vomiting some three hours after a meal which included tinned salmon. No pathogenic organisms were isolated from the victims or the fish.

Gastro Enteritis

Seven children aged six months to three years were admitted to hospital for investigation and treatment. No pathogenic organisms were isolated.

Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths	
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-25	2	1	0	0	0	0
25-35	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	1	0	0	0	0
45-55	2	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	1	0	0	0	1	0
65 and Upwards	1	0	0	1	0	0
	6	2	0	1	1	0

Incidence followed the same pattern as last year and there was no significant predominance in any one occupation.

The youngest male, aged nineteen, had been found to be Mantoux negative in November, 1957, and had B.C.G. vaccination. The father, aged fifty-four, was notified as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis two months after his son.

Four cases were in Ransom Hospital when notified and three were admitted within a week of primary notification. The other case, a man aged sixty-eight, with a pleural effusion, was treated at home.

A man, aged forty-seven, notified in June, 1962, who was sputum positive and had persistently refused treatment, was detained in Ransom Hospital in June on a Court Order under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936. He absconded after some forty-eight hours but was brought back by the police a month later. He was discharged at the end of December and went to another district.

The fatal infection was in a man, aged fifty-seven, who was first notified in July, 1962.

The non-pulmonary infection was in a woman, aged seventy-three, found to be suffering from a tuberculous right hip.

Two males and four females were added to the pulmonary register on transfer from another district.

Two cases were removed from the register on death from other causes, nine pulmonary cases first notified between 1948 and 1959 on recovery, and seven on leaving the district.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/63	87	8	45	11	151
31/12/62	90	8	47	10	155

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases were recommended for priority.

Families on priority list 31/12/62	...	...	...	...	1
Families added to list 1963	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 3
Families re-housed by Council 1963	...	...	...	...	1
Families on priority list 31/12/63			...	...	2
					<hr/> 2

B.C.G. Testing and Vaccination

The acceptance rate was 71%. Chest X-ray was arranged for positive reactors after the test, with repeat a year later, and for strongly positive reactors, of which there were two, after the test, with repeats three months, one year and two years. No cases of active tuberculosis were found. One girl was found to have a non-tuberculous chest abnormality and was referred to her doctor and the chest physician. After investigation the tumour was found to be a Ganglioneuroma.

The highest individual school incidence of positive reactors was 9.1% and the combined average of all day schools fell to 4.8%.

School	Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Eastbourne Secondary Modern	61	1 1.6%	60	60
Girls' Grammar	42	1 2.4%	41	41
Hillocks Secondary Modern ...	50	1 2.0%	49	49
Huthwaite Secondary Modern	38	2 5.2%	36	36
Stanton Hill Secondary Modern	121	11 9.1%	110	110
Westbourne Secondary Modern	57	2 3.5%	55	55
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	369	18 4.8%	351	351
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Skegby Hall Residential School	14	1 7.0%	13	13

Testing and vaccination is also done regularly at the Chest Clinic, King's Mill Hospital. Eighteen infants and seven children aged 1—4 years were vaccinated.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit was available to the public as usual from January to April at Postern Street, Nottingham—

Men any Tuesday	)	1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
	)	and
Women any Thursday	)	5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1963.

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified. Age Groups												Total cases notified in—				Total Deaths cases ad- mitted to Hosp.			
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	East Ward	West Ward	Huth- waite Ward		Skegby Ward		
Scarlet Fever	8	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	1	0
Measles	325	31	38	46	45	50	109	5	1	0	0	0	107	90	78	50	2	0
Whooping Cough	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	7	0	0	1	8	0
Pneumonia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	1
Food Poisoning	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0

